WASHINGTON, D. C.

"NOT ALL A DREAM."

BY GAIL HAMILTON. God bless the bark! With eager heart I launched it on the tide. In new-born life exultant, proud,

It flung the spray aside; its banners streamed, its white sails gleamed. Its spars were all a-quiver, A - fr-ighted with my young hopes, it pass d

I knew its sides were the fleecines

That floats in the summer cloud; I knew that the spider's matchless skill Had woven each silken shroud: I knew that the snowy, swelling sails And the colors that swayed so aerily. From the bow that encircles heaven

But the river was blue as blue could be Bine was the sammer sky, And calm as the rippleless lake of light That sleeps in a baby's eye.
The breeze just kissed the billowy sails,

Then hushed its murmuring breath; And the fairy bark moved so statelily Was there aught to betoken death

Woe: woe is me! The wind grows chill, The sky looks dall and gray;

The water is black beneath the prow And icy cold the spray.

The white-cupped waves are dashing on,

What loometh there above the waves O, cloud-wrought bark! O, ill-starred back

Against the black rocks driven wild, wild wail of agony. Up piereing anto Heaven

O. pitiless waves! O. demon wave Are ye rioting in my wee! Ye have ewept my hopes, my beautiful hopes, To the coral groves below:

O. corn! groves! give up your dend Beneath the counding sea.

They are suff and stark—they are nought to you-

In vain. The coral groves are dear To all but the ocean's roar. My cloud wrought bark, my fair young hopes, Come back to me no more

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Tuesday, July 1, 1856. SENATE.

Mr. Cass said that very grave transactions had occurred on the Pacific coast, according to the accounts just received, into which ar examination ought to be made. Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, has proclaimed martial law there, and arrested the Judge of the District Court, and sent him away some distance, and closed the Court. He did not desire to prejudice the case, but this certainly seemed a great assumption of power. He submitted a resolution, calling upon the President for the facts in relation to the matter. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report,

from the Committee on Territories, on the Kan-sas question; which was read, and ordered to be printed. The bill reported by Mr. Douglas, to author-

ize the Territory of Kansas to form a State Constitution, was then taken up. Mr. Thompson. of Kentucky, said he was, to some extent, in favor of the measure reported yesterday, by the Committee on Territories, but ould prefer to have the Government take strict measures with the Territories, and treat them as a father did his bad boys, who used to give them a flogging every morning, because he knew | spirit of the report : they would do something wrong before night, ulous that a young Territory, only two years old, should set itself up against the lawful authorities of its progenitor. He wanted the laws enforced strictly, and would send enough military force to Kangas to do it. He descanted on Mr. Fremont's qualifications for the Presi-dency, alluded to the state of political parties generally, and dissected the various platforms. He was not satisfied with either the Republican or Democratic platform, though he deemed the Philadelphia platform an able, sensible, and patriotic one. But still, above all other platforms, he preferred the Whig platform of 1852, and under the good old Whig banner would live and die. He hoped all good Whigs would

follow his example, and not stray away after Bigler advocated the bill reported yes terday by the Committee on Territories, as ing the best remedy for the existing troubles

it was a much fairer proposition than could have been expected, considering the source whence it emanated; but the difficulty was likely to be, that the Administration, in carrying it out, would not do so in a fair and impartial manner. He pointed out other objections

Mr. Adams moved to smend the hill by stri king out that part which gives the right of sufrage to all persons who shall have filed their

Mr. Crittenden hoped the amendment would be adopted. He thought those foreigners who had declared their intention to become citizens had no more right to vote than those who had made no such declaration.

Without concluding the subject, the Senate

HOUSE. Mr. Barelay moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House rejected the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. He expressed his belief that the people of any Ter-ritory have the legal and constitutional right to meet and form a State Constitution, without the authority of any body in the world, and that the formation of a Territorial Government was an assumption unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States. He had been informed that warrants were in the hands of the Marshai of this District for the arrest of a distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, for treason. He regarded this as the most farcical and absurd proceeding the world ever saw, and dissented from the course pursued by the officials of Kansas relative to all similar indictments. Although he had accounted the bill of Mansas relative to all similar indictments. though he had preferred the bill of Mr. Ste-phens, he would now vote for the bill rejected yesterday, in order to give the people of Kan-sas that protection to which they are entitled in the enjoyment of their rights.

Mr. Houston said it was very much to be

regretted, that, after questions creating great excitement had been disposed of, there could always be found some gentlemen hanging on the skirts of a party, who could be reached by influences not known to other members. Mr. Barclay. Will the gentleman from Ala

sama be kind enough to repeat that remark? Mr. Houston replied that his health would not permit it. He did not intend to impeach the integrity of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but only intended to express his regret that the gentleman's mind was not made up previous to the final vote, by which the consequent excitement should have been quieted. He did not know how Mr. Barclay could vote for a bill which recognises the Topeka Consti-tution, which was not only framed in the absence but in conflict with law. He appealed to Mr. Barclay to close up this excitement, and to hush it altogether, instead of, by insisting on his motion to reconsider, extending the influ-

appointment of the Kansas investigation, beof outrages in that Territory were true, or not.

euce outside of his conscientious conviction of duty could be brought to bear upon him. He made the motion honestly.

Mr. Orr inquired of Mr. Barclay what he expected to accomplish by moving a reconsidera-tion of the vote by which the bill was rejected? Mr. Barclay replied, with a view of voting for its passage, and recording his sentiments, as a Representative of Pennsylvania, against

Mr. Houston said he did not impeach Mr. actual residents from doing so, in many cases. to vote, in order to give the election some show Barclay's integrity, but expressed his astonishment the gentleman should have, after bark to Missouri after the closing of the polls.

The whole number of names appearing upo the polls.

The following abstract exhibits the whole the poll lists is 1,034. After full examination short period of a summer's night.

Mr. Barclay remarked that he never said he disapproved of the principles of that bill.

Mr. Houston. The gentleman had in the strongest language condemned the bill, by yes- Abstract of Census, and Election of November terday voting against it.
Mr. Bennett, of New York, raised a question of order, that Mr. Houston could not lecture or reflect on another member for moving a recon-

Mr. Houston. I have done neither. Mr. Barelay. I appeal to the gentleman from New York to permit the gentleman from Alaama to go on to his heart's content. Mr. Bennett acquiesced.

Mr. Houston resumed, saying that he only wished to express his regret that his friend from Pennsylvania had not made up his mind sooner. Mr. Dunn understood Mr. Barclay to say that the former's proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise was designed for political pur-poses. Nothing of the kind had entered his He did not agree with Mr. Barclay, that the people of Kansas have the right to estab-lish Slavery.

Mr. Barclay. I had no intention to cast the

lightest imputation on the gentleman.

Mr. Dunn. I suppose not.
Mr. Houston moved that Mr. Barclay's motion to reconsider be laid on the table. rose to a question of privilege, wishing to make a report from the Kansas Investigating Committee. A debate enamed involving to make the control of the organic law of the Territory. Of the legal votes cast, General Whitfield received a plumittee. A debate enamed involving the control of the organic law of the Territory. Of the legal votes cast, General Whitfield received a plumittee. mittee. A debate ensued, involving the point, that if the report should be received as complete, it would preclude Mr. Oliver, of Missouri,

from submitting the minority report.

The Speaker said a report in part could be made, with the consent of the House. Mr. Howard, in reply to an inquiry, said that mittee wished to present, but he expressed the hope that Mr. Oliver would be allowed a reaable time time to make his report.

prepared by the majority.

Mr. Sherman explained that he and Mr.

Howard arrived here on Saturday morning, and Mr. Oliver on that evening, when the latter was told that the report had been prepared, and was at his service.

Caused a new census to be taken, and on the day it was completed he issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the 30th of March, for members of the Legislative Assembly and was at his service.

Mr. Oliver replied, that he was then fatigued of the Territory. Before the election, fals

Other explanations followed, during which Mr. Florence remarked that he understood, from what had been said, that the report had not been formally submitted to the committee, and therefore it could not be received as the report

of that committee. read or not. Various points of order were raised in succession.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, hoped that his par-

friends would withdraw their objections. Finally, Mr. Hickman successfully moved that the report be read; and the members, the better to hear it, drew up their seats in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. The Clerk then proeded with the reading of the report,

THE GREAT CRIME IN KANSAS. THE KANSAS REPORT.

We have received the very voluminous port of the committee, but too late to enable us to present it to our readers entire this morning. The following extracts will convey the

Within a few days after the organic law known on the border, leading citizens of Mis souri crossed into the Territory, held squatter Among their resolutions are the following:

"That we will afford protection to no Abolisionist as a settler of this Territory.

"That we recognise the institution of Slave

as already existing in this Territory, and adse slaveholders to introduce their property a carly as possible."

Similar resolutious were passed in various parts of the Territory, and by meetings in sev-

ued in every important event in the history of the Territory; every election has been con-trolled, not by the actual settlers, but by citi-zens of Missouri, and as a consequence every officer in the Territory, from constables to lethe Territory; every election has been controlled, not by the actual settlers, but by citizens of Missouri, and as a consequence every officer in the Territory, from constables to legislators, except those appointed by the Prasident, owetheir positions to non-resident voters. More have been elected by the settlers, and your committee have been unable to find that your committee have been given by the committee have been the committee have been unable to find that your committee have been the committee have been the committee have been unable to find that your committee have been unable to find that your committee have been the committee have been the committee have been unable to find that your committee have been the committee have been unable to find that your committee hav any political power whatever, however unim-portant, has been exercised by the people of

ous society was controlled by men who avowed their purpose to extend Slavery into the Terri-tory at all hazards, and was altogether the most effective instrument in organizing the subsequent armed invasions and forays. In its lodges in Missonri, the affairs of Kansas were discussed, the force necessary to control the election was divided into bands, and leaders elected, means were collected, and signs and badges were agreed upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of the Territory were relying upon the rights secured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organi-

rights was gathering strength in a asighboring State, and would have been sufficient at their first election to have overpowered them, if they The first election was for a Delegate to Congress. It was appointed for the 29th of November, 1854. The Governor divided the Territory into 17 election districts, appointed judges, and prescribed proper rules for the election. In the first, third, seventh, ninth,

ion or combination whatever, even of a par-

ty character, this conspiracy against the

tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, and seventeenth dis-tricts, there appears to have been but little, if any, fraudulent voting.

In the second district, large companies of men came into the village of Douglas, where the poll was to be held, declaring that they were from Missouri, and were going to vote. On the morning of the election, they surrounded the poll, elected a judge from their own num the mob all mounted their horses, and got into their wagons, and drove off, crying, "All aboard for Westport and Kansas City!" In the fourth district, a mob of 150 Missourians did the

number of votes at this election for each candidate; the number of legal and illegal votes cast in each district; and the number of legal voters in each district, in February following:

Flanniken.
Scattering.
Total.
Number of
by cense
Legal vote Wakefield. Council Grove Reynolds's

Thus in this, the first election in the Territory, a very large majority of the votes were cast by citizens of the State of Missouri, in violation the election, not one-half of them voting. This may be accounted for from the fact that the settlements were scattered over a great extent

short—and that the question of free and slave institutions was not generally regarded by them as distinctly at issue. Under these circumstances, a systematic invasion from an adjoin-ing State, by which large numbers of illegal votes were cast in remote and sparse settlement for the avowed purpose of extending Slavery into the Territory, even though it did not change leagues when they prepared their report, nor had he any right to anticipate its character. It was impossible for him to prepare a minority report without knowing the contents of that ual settlers against their neighbors in Missouri. In January and February, 1855, the Governor

with travel, and the next day being Sunday, he could not be expected then to enter upon a laborious investigation.

Of the Territory. Before the election, and inflammatory rumors were busily circulated among the people of Western Missouri. The number and character of the emigration then herefore it could not be received as the report of that committee.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the recedings, and a contest ensued, the House cing divided as to whether the report should forts were successful. By an organized movement, which extended from Andrew county in panies of men were arranged in regular parties, and sent into every Council district in the Ter-

ritory, and into every Representative district but one. The numbers were so distributed as to control the election in each district. They went to vote, and with the avowed design to up the ballot-box, and hurraing for Missouri. nake Kansas a slave State. They were generally armed and equipped, carried with them their own provisions and tents, and so marched into the Territory. The details of this invasion, from the mass of the testimony taken by your committee, are so volumnious that we can here state but the leading facts elicited.

1st District-March 30, 1855-Lawrence. counties, in the State of Missouri. Their ex-penses were paid—those who could not come contributing provisions, wagons, &c. Provisions were deposited for those who were expected to kins, and were distributed among the Missourians, after they arrived there. The evening before and the morning of the day of election, before and the morning of the shows countries of Mr. Ramsay, and took Judge John A. come to Lawrence in the house of William Lyties arrived at Lawrence, and camped in a ravine a short distance from town, near the place

and after learning from him that he considered

When the voting commenced, the question of the legality of the vote of a Mr. Page was raised. Before it was decided, Col. Samuel Young stepped up to the window where the votes were The vote of Mr. Page was withdrawn, and Col. Young offered to vote. He refused to take the oath prescribed by the Governor, but swore he was a resident of the Territory, upon which his yote was received. He told Mr. Abbott, one of he should ask no more. After his vote was received, Col. Young got up on the window-sill, and announced to the crowd that he had been permitted to vote, and they could all come up and vote. He told the judges that there was no use in swearing the others, as they would all swear as he had done. After the other judges concluded to receive Col. Young's vote, Mr. A bloot resigned as judge of election, and Mr. Benjamin was elected in his place.

The polls were so much crowded, until late n the evening, that for a time, when the men had voted, they were obliged to get out by bethe election was being held, and pass out over the house. Afterward, a passage way through the crowd was made, by two lines of men bying formed, through which the voters could get up to the polls. Col. Young asked that the old men be gllowed to go up first and vote, as they were tired with the travelling, and wanted to

Missourians sometimes came up to the polls in procession, two by two, and voted. During the day, the Missourians drove off the ground some of the citizens. They said they came to the Territory to elect a Legisla-

we are satisfied that not over 232 of these were legal voters, and 802 were non-residents and

illegal voters. This district is strongly in favo of making Kansas a free State, and there is no doubt that the Free State candidates for the Legislature would have been elected by large majorities, if none but the actual settlers had voted. At the preceding election, in November, 1854, where none but legal votes were polled, General Whitfield, who received the full strength of the Pro-Slavery party, got but 46

2D DISTRICT-BLOOMINGTON.

On the morning of election, the judges ap pointed by the Governor appeared and opened the polls. Their names were Harrison Burson Nathaniel Ramsay, and Mr. Ellison. The Mis Nathaniel Ramsay, and Mr. Ellison. The Missourians began to come in early in the morning, some 500 or 600 of them, in wagons and carriages, and on horseback, under the lead of Samuel J. Jones, then postmaster of Westport, Missouri, Claiborne F. Jackson, and Mr. Steely, of Independence, Missouri. They were armed with double-barreled guns, rifles, bowie-knives and pistols, and had flags hoisted. They held a sort of informal election, off at one side, at first for Governor of Kansas, and shortly afterwards announced Thomas Johnson. of ly afterwards announced Thomas Johnson, of Shawnee Mission, elected Governor. The polls had been opened but a short time, when Mr. Jones marched with the crowd up to the window, and demanded that they should be allowed to vote without swearing as to their residence. After some noisy and threatening talk, Claiborne F. Jackson addressed the crowd, saying they had come there to vote, that they had a right to vote if they had been there but five minutes, and he was not willing to go home without voting; which was received with cheers. Jackson then called upon them to form into little bands of fifteen or twenty, which they did, and went to an ox-wagon filled with guns, which were distributed among them and proceeded to load some of them on the ground. In pursuance of Jackson's request they tied white tape or ribbon in their button holes, so as to distinguish them from the "Ab-olitionists." They again demanded that the judges should resign, and upon their refusing to do so, smashed in the window, sash and all, and presented their pistols and guns to them, threatening to shoot them. Some one on the outside cried out to them not to shoot, as there

vere Pro-Slavery men in the room with the judges. They then put a pry under the corner of the house, which was a log house, and lifted it up a few inches, and let it fall again, but desisted upon being told there were Pro-Slavery men in the house. During this time, the crowd repeatedly demanded to be allowed to vote without being sworn, and Mr. Ellison, one of the judges, expressed himself willing, but the other two judges refused; thereupon, a body of men, headed by "Sheriff Jones," rushed into the judges' room, with cocked pistols and drawn bowie-knives in their hands, and approached Burson and Ramsay. Jones pulled out his watch, and said he would give them five minment, which extended from Andrew county in the north to Jasper county in the south, and as far eastward as Boone and Cole counties, comminute, and no more. Ellison told his associates, that if they did not resign, there would he one hundred shots fired into the room in less

About that time, Burson and Ramsay were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return. As Mr. Burson went out, he put the ballot poll-books in his pocket, and took them with him; and as he was going out, Jones snatched some papers away from him, and short-ly afterward came out himself, holding them up, crying, "Hurrah for Missouri?" After he dis-The company of persons who marched into this district, collected in Ray, Howard, Carroll, party of men with him, and started off to take of the Big Blue and the California road. Your them coming, and he gave the books to Mr Umberger, and told him to start off in another direction, so as to mislead Jones and his party.
Jones and his party caught Mr. Umberger, took
the poll-books away from him, and Jones took
him up behind him on a horse, and carried him Wakefield prisoner, and carried him to the place of election, and made him get up on a wagon

vine a short distance from town, near the place of voting.

They came in wagons (of which there were over one hundred) and on horseback, under the command of Colonel Samuel Young, of Boone county, Missouri, and Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri. They were armed with guns, rifles, pistols, and bowie-knives, and had tents, music, and flags, with them. They brought with them two pieces of artillery, loaded with musket balls. We are satisfied, from the testimony, that had the actual settlers alone voted, the Free State candidates would have been elected by a hand-

your committee have been unable to find that any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised by the people of the Territory.

In October, A. D. 1854, Gov. A. H. Reeder and the other officers appointed by the President arrived in the Territory. Settlers from all pacts of the country were moving in, in great numbers, making thoir claims, and building their cabins. About the awas time, and hefore any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri. It was known by different names, zuch as "Social Band," "Friends Society," "Bias Jodge," "The Sons of the South." Its members were bought together by secret onths, and they had pass, words, signs, and grap, by which they were known to such other. Penalties were imposed for violating the rules and secrets of the Order. Written minutes were kept of the proceedings of the lodges, and the different lodge were connected together by a effective organization. It embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended atto other shaves States, and into the Territory, to consider the citizens of Missouri, and was extended atto other shave States, and into the Territory, to consider the construction of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. It pring on the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. It pring on the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. It pring on the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. It pring on the Universal proposed to induce Pro-Stavery men to again grate into the Territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and, in each other the collection was to be be add, armed with constant the collection was to be held, armed with constant the collection was to be held, armed with constant the collection was to be held, armed with constant the collection was to be held, armed with constant the collection was to be held, a some majority. gide into the room where the judges were, with threatening messages, especially against Mr. Burgess, and at last ten minutes were given them to organize in, or leave; and as the time passed, persons outside would call out the num-ber of minutes left, with threats against Burgess, if he did not agree to organize. At the end of that time, the judges, not being able to organize, left the room, and the crowd proceeded to elect nine judges, and carry on the election. The Free State men generally left the judges, when asked if he intended to make Kansas his future home, that it was none of his business; that if he were a resident then, he should ask no more. After his vote was received, Col. Young got up on the window-sill, the Free State men. In the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Gilpatrick was attacked, and driven off by the mob.

A large majority, four to one, of the actual settlers of that district, were Free State men, and there cannot be the least doubt that if none at that election, the Free State candidate would have been elected. The number of legal votes in the district, according to the gengus returns, was 101. The total number of votes cast 372, and of these but 32 are on the returns, and, from the testimony and records, we are satisfied that not over 40 legal votes were cast

6TH DISTRICT-FORT SCOTT.

from Bates county, came into this district the day before the election, some camping and others putting up at the public house. They numbered from one to two hundred, and came in wagons and on horseback, carrying their

sired to. Out of 350 votes cast, not over 100 were legal, and but 64 of those named in the census taken a month before by Mr. Barber, the candidate for Council, voted. Many of the Free and Clay counties, Missouri, for the purpose of the fire the fire and clay counties, Missouri, for the purpose of the fire the fith State men did not vote, but your committee is satisfied that, of the legal votes cast, the Pro-Slavery candidate received a majority. Mr. Anderson, one of these candidates, was an unmarried man, who came into the district from Missouri a few days before the election, and boarded at the public house until the day after the election. He then took with him the poll-lists, and did not return to Fort Scott until the occasion of a barbecue the week before the election of October 1, 1855. He voted at that election, and after it left, and has not since been in the district. S. A. Williams, the other Pro-Slavery candidate, at the time of the election, had a claim in the Territory, but his legal residence was not there until after the election.

From two to three hundred men from th State of Missouri came in wagons or on horse-back to the election ground, at Switzer's Creek, in the 7th district, and encamped near the polls, on the day preceding the election. They were armed with pistols and other weapons, and declared their purpose to vote, in order to secure the election of Pro-Slavery members. They said they were disappointed in not finding more Yan-kees there, and that they had brought more men than was necessary to counterbalance the rvote A number of them wore badges of blue ribbon with a motto, and the company were under the direction of leaders. They declared their intention to conduct themselves peacefully, unless the residents of the Territory attempted to stop them from voting. Two of the judges of elec-tion appointed by Governor Reeder refused to serve, whereupon two others were appointed in their stead by the crowd of Missourians who surrounded the polls. The newly appointed judges refused to take the oath prescribed by Governor Reeder, but made one to suit them

Audrew Johnson requested each voter to wear if he had a claim in the Territory, and f he had voted in another district. The judges did not take the oath prescribed, but were sworn to receive all legal votes. The Misson-rians voted without being sworn. They sup-ported H. J. Stickler for Council, and M. W. Missourians attended the election, and after threatening Mr. Chesnut, the only judge present, appointed by the Governor, to induce him to resign, they proceeded to elect two other judges—one a Missourian, and the other a resident of another precinct of that district. The polls were then occased and all the Missourian IcGee for Representative. They left the evening of the election. Some of them started on for Lawrence, as they said they could be there before night, and all went the way they came. The census list shows 53 legal voters in the district-253 votes were cast; of these, 25 were residents-17 of whom were in the trict when the census was taken. Some of the residents present at the polls did not vote, declaring it useless. Candidates declined to run on the Free State ticket, because they were unwilling to run the risk of so unequal a con test, it being known that a great many were coming up from Missouri to vote. Nearly all settlers were Free State men, and 23 of the 25 legal votes were east for the only Free State candidate running. Mobiller McGee, who was declared elected Representative, had a claim, a saw-mill, and a house, in the Territory—and he was there part of the time. But his legal residence is now, and was then, near Westport, in Missouri, where he owns and conducts valuable farm, and where his family resides.

11th DISTRICT. The ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth elec tion districts being all sparsely settled, were at-tached together as a Council district, and the eleventh and twelfth as a Representative district. This election district is sixty miles north from Pawnee, and 150 miles from Kansas City. It is the northwest settlement in the Territory, and contained, when the census was taken, but thirty-six inhabitants, of whom twenty-four were voters. There was on the day of election. of voting, for 40 miles, except that Marshall & at the election were duly summoned by an offi-cer, and among them was F. J. Marshall, the the testimony, the whole district appears to have member of the House from that district. On been largely Free State; and had none but actual his return the officer was arrested and detained, and persons bearing the names of some of the have been elected by a large majority. From and persons bearing the names of some of the witnesses summoned were stopped near Lecompton, and did not appear before the committee. The returns show that, in defiance of the precious were polled, out of 885, the total number of the near the committee. the Governor's proclamation, the voting was given in the precincts of the fifth district. Of the legal votes cast, the Free State candidates pear upon the poll-books as voting; and by comparing those names with those on the census rolls, we find that but seven of the latter.

STARTLING TABLES. voted. The person voted for as Representa-tive, F. J. Marshall, was chief owner of the store at Marysville, and was there sometimes, but his family lived in Weston. John Donald-son, the candidate voted for Council, then lived

ing the number of inhabitants in Great Britain and in the United States, with the prospective numbers in each country, at the several periods of time to come, &c. The following may also in Jackson county, Missouri. On the day after the election, Mr. Marshall, be worth the serious consideration of our states with twenty-five or thirty men from Weston, men, philanthropists, and citizens, generally Missouri, was on the way from Marysville to The census, taken since the foreign slave trad-The census, taken since the foreign slave tra the State. Some of the party told a witness, who had formerly resided at Weston, that they were up at Marysville, and carried the day for Missouri, and that they had voted about 150 votes. Mr. Marshall paid the bill at that point? for the party.

There does not appear to have been any emi-gration into that district in March, 1855, after-the census was taken; and, judging from the best test in the power of your committee, there Showing an average increase of 28 6-100 per With this data, we can calculate the number of slaves there will be in the country at the different times to come. And, as the first introducwere but seven legal votes cast in the district,tion of negro slaves took place in the year 1620, two hundred and thirty-six years ago, let us extend our calculation for a similar period of time to come, or until the year 2032. We may obtain a sight of that state of affairs our Pro-Slaves

and 321 illegal.

13TH DISTRICT. Previous to the day of election, several hundreds of Missourians, from Platte, Clay, Boone, Clinton, and Howard counties, came into the district in wagons and on horseback, and camp-ed there. They were armed with guns, revolvers, and bowie-knives, and had badges of hemp in their button-holes and elsewhere about their persons. They claimed to have a right to vote, from the fact that they were there on the ground, and had, or intended to make, claims in the Territory, although their families were in Mis

The judges appointed by the Governor opened the polls, and some persons offered to vote, and when their votes were rejected, on the and when their votes were rejected, on the ground that they were not residents of the district, the crowd threatened to tear the house, down, if the judges did not leave. The judges then withdrew, taking the poll-books with them. The crowd then proceeded to select other persons to act as judges, and the election went on. Those persons voting, who were sworn, were asked if they considered themselves residents of the district; and if they said they did, they were allowed to vote. But few of the residents were allowed to vote. But few of the residents on the earth. The laws regulating the increase were present and voted; and the Free States of free people affect not a slave population, men, as a general thing, did not vote. After the Missourians got through voting, they returned home. A formal return was made by the judges of election, setting out the facts, but it was not verified. The number of legal voters in this district was 96, of whom a majority were in their hands, or be engaged in any actual Free State men. The total number of votes might with an enemy. So that hideous war, cast was 268.

BURR OAK PRECINCY.

Several hundred Missourians, from Buchanan, Elatte, and Andrew counties, Missouri, including a great many of the prominent citizens of St. Joseph, came into this precinct the day before and on the day of election, in wagons and on horses, and encamped these techniques. and on horses, and encamped there, took pos-session of the polls by force, and voted, without taking oath or qualifying in any way.

4ти Діятвіст. A body of armed Missourians came into the district previous to the election, and encamped there. Before the time arrived for opening the polls, the Kissourians went to another that the town appointed for the election; and one of the judges appointed by the Governor, and two chosen by the Missourians, proceeded to open the polls, and carry on the election. The Missourians said none but Pro-Slavery men should yote, and threatened to shoot any Free State

Mr. Mockbee, one of the judges elected by the Missourians, had a store near the boundary fixed by the proclamation of the Governor, while he cultivated a farm in Missouri, where his family lived, and where his legal residence During the day, the Missourians drove off the ground some of the citizens. They said they came to the Territory to elect a Legislature to suit themselves, as the people of the Territory and persons from the East and North wanted to elect a Legislature that would not suit them. They said they had a right to make Kansas a slave State, because the people of the North had sent persons out to make it a free State. Some claimed that they had had be a some claimed the right to do so. They went to the polis generally in small bedies, with tickets in their hands, and many, if not all, voted. In some cases they declared that they had ovted, and gave their reasons for so doing. Mr. Anderson, a Pro-Slavery candidate for the Legislature, endeavored to dissuade the was sent to the Governor. The whole number for its passage, and recording his sentiments, as a Representative of Pennsylvania, against these outrages.

Mr. Orr asked, if this is the gentleman's object, why did he not yesterday vote for the bill?

Mr. Barclay repeated that he preferred Mr. Stephens's bill; but that, for political purposes, fifth, sixth, seventh, eleventh, fourteenth, and fifteenth districts, in all of which large numbers the Missouri restriction, and thus was objectionable to him. He held himself responsible to him. He held himself responsible to make it a free the make and took possession of the political action. He did as he thought he had a right to do.

They went to the polity generally in small podies, ture to suit themselves, as the people of the Territory to elect a Legisla-ture to suit themselves, as the people of the ture to suit themselves, as the people of the twenty do elect a Legisla-ture that would not said they had over, and gave their reasons for some cases they declared that would not all, voted. In some cases they declared that would not suit themselves, as the people of the wanted to elect a Legisla-ture that would not said they had over, and gave their reasons for some cases they declared that would not suit themselves, as the people of the wanted to elect a Legisla-ture that would not said they had over, and gave their reasons for the political purposes, they had a right to make they had over, and gave their reasons for some cases they declared that would not all, voted. In some cases they declared that would not all, voted. In some cases they declared that would not all, voted and gave their reasons for some cases they declared that would not all, voted. In some cases they declared that would not all, voted. In some cases they declared that would not sait themselves, without for the political purposes, when they had over, and gave their reasons for some cases they declared that would not all, voted. In some cases they declared that would not sait themselves, and they had over, and gave their reasons for the legislat

A NEW VOLUME OF PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. An Original American Magazine. coming to the Territory, and voting in the 5th district. The day previous to the election, some 400 or 500 Missourians, armed with guns,

5TH DISTRICT.

pistols, and knives, came into the Territory, and camped, some at Bull Creek, and others at

Pottawatomie Creek. Their camps were about 16 miles apart. On the evening before the election, Judge Hamilton, of the Cass County

Court, Missouri, came from the Pottawatomie Creek camp to Bull Creek, for 60 more Missou-

rians, as they had not enough there to render

district were present at the election, and only 13 voted. The number of votes cast in the

One Missourian voted for himself, and then voted for his little son, but 10 or 11 years old. Colonel Coffer, Henry Younger, and Mr. Lykins, who were voted for, and elected to the

Legislature, were residents of Missouri at the time. Colonel Coffer subsequently married in the Territory. After the polls were closed, the

returns were made, and a man, claiming to be a magistrate, certified on them that he had

sworn the judges of election before opening the polls. In the Pottawatomie precinct, the

polls were then opened, and all the Missouri-

ans were allowed to vote without being sworn.

After the polls were closed, and the returns

nade out for the signatures of the judges, Mr.

Chesnut refused to sign them, as he did not

consider them correct returns of legal voters.

Colonel Coffer, a resident of Missouri, but

elected to the Kansas Legislature from that

their guns in the yard, and came up to the win-dow and demanded to be admitted to vote. Two of the judges decided to receive their

votes, whereupon the third judge, J. M. Arthur, resigned, and another was chosen in his place. Colonel Young, a citizen of Missouri, but a candidate for, and elected to, the Territorial

Legislative Council, was present, and voted in the precinct. He claimed that all Missourians

who were present on the day of election were

entitled to vote. But thirty or forty of the citi-

zens of the precinct were present, and many of

seemed to have been conducted fairly, and

To the Editor of the National Era:

In the Era of the 8th instant are tables, show

was prohibited, exhibits the following facts

In the year 1816 - 1,191,364 slaves.

Ditto 1830 · · 2,009,043 do.

Ditto 1840 - - 2,487,356 do.

Ditto 1850 - - 3,204,089 do.

cent. on each preceding decennial enumeration.

very people are drifting the country upon. At

5,254,501

6,728,913

8,617,045

11.034.987

14.131.404

18,096,675

23,174,602

38,004,872

76,009,744 152,019,488

608,077,952

- 1.216.155.904

population will number-

1880

1890

1930

1940

1950

1978

2092

It is probable our slaves are multiplying, b

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In the year 1860

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

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Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

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1820 - - 1,538,094 do.

precinct was 393.

that day.

them did not vote.

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the election certain; and about that number went down there with him. On the evening before the election, Dr. B. C. Westfall was elect-Cussion.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Three of the most valuable periodicals circulated in the United States, Canadas, and the Eastern Provinces, are published by one enterprising firm in New York, Messra, Dix & Edwards, whose publishing house is at 321 Broadway. We refer to Putnam's Monthly Magazine, Dickens's Household Words, (American reprint,) and The Schoolfellow. Putnam's Monthly is made up wholly of original matter, tales, essays, critiques, poetry, etc. To the writers of that brilliant Magazine the highest prices are paid, and only those from the best pens accepted. Messrs. Dix & Edwards send forth monthly much valunble matter original in England, but they do it in a generous and manly way—reprinting, by arrangement with the London publishers, the valuable serial known as Dickens's Household Words. This useful and entertaining periodical contains weekly valuable papers, which are ed to act as one of the judges of election in the Bull Creek precinct, in place of one of the judges appointed by the Governor, who, it was said, would not be there the next day. Dr. Westfall was at that time a citizen of Jackson county, Missouri. On the morning of the election, the polls for Bull Creek precinct were opened, and, without swearing the Judges, they proceeded to receive the votes of all who offered to vote. For the sake of appearance, they would get some one to come to the window and periodical contains weekly valuable papers, which are usefully reproduced here, and to which it is proper to accord the widest circulation.

The Schoolfellow, with whose neat, clear pages many of our readers are familiar, is at once the handsomest and the best publication for the young which is issued in the country. Many of the best writers in the United States are engaged monthat aways whom we may require offer to vote, and when asked to be sworn, he would pretend to grow angry at the judges, and would go away, and his name would be put down as having offered to vote, but "rejected, refusing to be sworn." This arrangement was made previously, and perfectly understood by the judges. But few of the residents of the

are engaged upon that, among whom we may in Bayard Taylor. This is altogether a commendable azine, and we would it were in every household

Daily Mercury.

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district, at that election, endeavored, with others, to induce Mr. Chesnut, by threats, to sign the returns, which he refused to do, and left the PUTNAM'S MONTHLY An Original American Magazine. On his way home, he was fired at by some Missourians, though not injured. There were three illegal to one legal vote given there

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THE SPIDER'S EYE.
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THE TRUE STORY OF THE CRUISE OF THE PORTLAND
NEWS FROM GRASSLAND—A Mountain Letter from
Laby St. John Eve. to his Extend in Tower. At the Big Sugar precinct, the judges appointed by the Governor, met at the time ap-pointed, and proceeded to open the polls, after being duly sworn. After a few votes had been received, a party of Missourians came into the Jehn St. John, Esq., to his Friend in THE BOY OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE ELEPHANT-BACK IN BURMAH. yard of the house where the election was held, and unloading a wagon filled with arms, stacked

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